



J. M. FERRES, Editor.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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POETRY.

THE NEGLECTED WIFE.

BY J. G. PERCIVAL.

He comes not—I have watch'd the sun go down,
And yet he comes not—once it was not so.
He thinks not how these bitter tears do flow,
The while he holds his riot in that town.
Yet he will come and chide, and I shall weep;
And he will wake my infant from its sleep,
To blend its feeble wailings with my tears.
O! how I love a mother's watch to keep
Over these sleeping eyes, that smile which cheers
My heart, though sunk in sorrow fixed and deep.
I had a husband once, who loved me—now
He ever wears a frown upon his brow,
And feeds his passion on a wanton's lip,
As bees from laurel flowers poison sip;
But yet I cannot hate—O! there were hours,
When I could hang forever on his eye,
And time, who stole with silent swiftness by,
Strewed, as he hurried on, his path with flowers.
I loved him then—he loved me too—my heart
Still finds its fondness kindle if he smile;
The memory of our loves will ne'er depart;
And though he often sting me with a dart,
Venomed and barbed, and waste upon the vile,
Caresses which his babe and mine should share;
Tho' he should spurn me, I will calmly bear.
His madness—and should sickness come and lay
Its paralyzing hand upon him, then
I would with kindness all my wrongs repay,
Until the penitent should weep and say,
How injured and how faithful I had been.

THE MAN WHO CARRIED HIS OWN BUNDLE.

In the dullest part of the dullest county in England is situated the little demi-semifashionable bathing town of —. Bless me!—I was almost betrayed by the mere force of habit into the imprudence of calling it by its name.

Once upon a time there happened to the little town, a very dull bathing season... every town on the coast beside was full of company; bathers, walkers, donkey-riders, saunterers, and pebble gatherers, yet the luckless town of — was comparatively empty. Huge placards with 'lodgings to let,' stared every body in the face, from every window in every direction. Things of course were very flat, all ranks of people were discontented.—The shopkeepers were croaking, the proprietors of lodging houses in despair; and the new visitors who had ventured thither in hopes of making pleasant acquaintances and dissipating their dullness were sick of ennui. As for that class of incurables, the resident inhabitants, applied themselves with redoubled ardor to their favorite winter recreations of cards, and the most inveterate scandal of each other.

In this state of utter stagnation were affairs at —, when, one very hot day in the middle of August, a stranger was seen to enter that worthy town-corporate. In the dearth of any thing in the news or variety which was felt so sensibly at —, the arrival of a stranger would have been considered a seasonable mercy, could he have been approached without the direful risk of contaminating gentility by bringing it in contact with something beneath it. But this stranger entered the town in so questionable a shape, that the very fourth and fifth castes in — stood aloof, holding themselves a peg above him. Even the shop-keepers, mantuamakers, and waiters

at the taverns felt their noses curl up intuitively at him. The groups of loiterers collected at the doors of the inns, passed contemptuous comments on him as he pursued his way, and the few fashionables that were to be seen in the streets cast supercilious glances of careless superiority upon him, for he was on foot and alone, attired in a coat, waistcoat, and in short, a whole suit, of that sort of mixed cloth called pepper-and-salt colored, with a black silk handkerchief tied about his neck in a nautical style; he wore huge sea boots pulled over his knees, and to complete the picture, carried a large bundle in a red silk handkerchief at the end of a stout oaken cudgel over his shoulder.

Such was his dress; yet to close observers of character there was something wholly out of the common way about the lonely pedestrian. There was that expression of cool determined courage in his large grey eyes, that whatever might be the prevailing sentiments of the community towards him, few would have been bold enough to offer him actual insult, even if he had not grasped so substantial a weapon of offence and defence as the above mentioned stout oaken cudgel, in a hand that betokened such weight of bone and power of muscle.

'I'll warrant me, Jack, that 'ere fist of his would prove a knock-me-down argument,' said a sailor to one of his shipmates, who was intently surveying the stranger.

'Ey, ey, my lad, make yourself sure of that,' replied Jack, between whom and the stranger a singular look of recognition had been exchanged *en passant*.

'He's a rum sort of fish, howsomever,' rejoined the speaker, 'and I wonder what wind cast him on this shore; he dont look like a landsman, for all his pepper-and-salt gear. Mayhap you know somewhat about him, Jack?'

'Mayhap I do,' replied Jack, pursing up his mouth with a look of importance; 'but I han't sailed so many years in the King's service without learning to keep my own counsel—aye, or another's too, on occasion!'

'I'd wager, then, this oddgenius is some rascally smuggler that you have fallen along side of, who has given you a gallon of Dutch gin to bribe you to be a mum, when you see him—and I wouldn't mind betting a pint that that 'ere bundle of his is full of Injee handkerchiefs that he has runned ashore, and has now to sell. I'll just step up, and ask him for the first sight of 'em, for I wants a good un.'

'I'd advise you, Ben, my boy, to take another observation of his fist, before you go to crack your jokes on him!' said Jack; and Ben having done so, wisely determined on keeping his distance.

There certainly was a characteristic something in the stranger, from the tie of his handkerchief to the slightest roll in his gait, that savored of a seafaring life. Even his way of setting his hat on had not the look of a landsman. The air of sturdy independence with which he shouldered his bundle, and trudged along, showed that he considered the opinions of the bystanders as a matter of perfect indifference. Yet there was that about him which forcibly arrested the attention of every one, people who would not own to themselves that they thought him worth looking at once, nevertheless turned round to look at him again.

The first step he took was to search for lodgings; but these though readily found, were not so easily obtained. It was in vain that he applied to the proprietors of every lodging house, it seemed as though he carried a bill of exclusion in his face; people shut their doors on his approach, & from the genteel marine villa to the most paltry cabin, he could not find a roof that would afford shelter to him and his bundle. The innkeepers were equally inexorable, and, it appeared doubtful whether he would be permitted to rest the sole of his foot in the hospitable town of —.

Our pedestrian might have despaired even of obtaining a night's lodging in a place where the tide of popular opinion seemed to set so dead against him, but he was no sentimental novice; he had passed the meridian of life, and was too well acquainted with mankind not to know that while he could call to his aid a few of those potent magicians called sovereigns (and most despotic sovereigns they are) he could ensure himself any thing he pleased in the corporation. In fact, the prudential doubts of its inhabitants, as to the probability of his carrying any metal of that shape and color in the queerly cut pockets of his thread-bare pepper-and-salts, was the whole and sole cause of his cool reception.

The witness of a sovereign, to which the stranger as a dernier resort appealed, procured him supper and bed, and all things needful for rest and refreshment, at a small public house whose crazy little creaking sign promised to travellers 'Good entertainment for man and horse.'

The next morning, being disencumbered

of the unpopular bundle at the end of that oaken cudgel which he still either grasped or flourished in a most nautical fashion, he entered the reading room.

'It is no use to put down your name, sir, for you cannot be admitted here,' was the answer he received from the pert superintendent of this place of fashionable resort.

'Not on my paying the usual terms of subscription?' demanded the stranger.

'No sir, we cannot admit persons of your description on any terms, sir.'

'Persons of my description!' repeated the stranger, most emphatically grasping his trusty cudgel, 'and pray, sir, of what description do you suppose me to be?'

The Jack in office surveyed the sturdy stranger with a look in which contempt and alarm were oddly blended, as he replied—

'Can't exactly say, sir, but I am sure none of our subscribers would choose to associate with you.'

'How do you know that, you saucy jackanapes?' said the stranger, becoming a little choleric.

'Why, sir, because, sir, we make a point of being very select, sir, and never on no account admit persons of your description.'

'But, it seems you do not know of what description I am.'

'Why, sir, no one can expect to keep these sort of things secret.'

'What, then, is it whispered about who I am?'

'Whispered! Lord, sir, it was in every body's mouth before breakfast!'

'And what does that important personage, every body, say?'

'Oh, sir, that you are a broken down miller, hiding from his creditors. And here he cast a shrew glance on the thread-bare pepper-and-salts of the stranger. The stranger regarded him for a moment, with a comic expression on his features, made him a profound bow, and walked off.

Not a whit humbled by this repulse, the stranger repaired to the place of general promenade, and took possession of a vacant place at the end of one of the benches, on which were seated two or three of these important people who had from time immemorial, invested themselves with the dignity of the head persons in the place. It is hardly possible to suppose such people would condescend to exchange a few remarks with a stranger of whom the only particulars known were that he trudged into town carrying his own bundle, wore a thread-bare suit of pepper-and-salts, and slept at the Golden Lion.

These worthies did not allow him time to make their acquaintance, but with an air, as if they dreaded infection, they rose and departed. Not the least discomposed by the distaste the great men of little—evinced for his society, the stranger proceeded to make himself as much at home on the bench as if it had been his inheritance. He drew from his pocket a box with an apparatus for igniting a match, lighted a cigar, and smoked for some time with great apparent relish.

At length perceiving a new set of loungers on the promenade, he hastily despatched his cigar, and approaching one of the other benches, addressed a few courteous though trifling observations to its occupants, three ladies and a gentleman; but had his remarks been either of a blasphemous or indecent nature, they could not have been received with a greater appearance of consternation by the ladies, who arose alarmed at the liberty the pepper-and-salt colored man had taken, while the gentleman observed with a most aristocratic demeanour, that he labored under a mistake in addressing those ladies.

'Sir,' said the stranger, 'you are right, I took them for persons of politeness and benevolence. Discovering my error, I crave your pardon, and retire.'

Although any reasonable person might have been satisfied from these specimens of the inhabitants of — that it was no spot for a friendly unknown individual to pitch his tent in, still the man who carried his own bundle, persevered in his endeavors to find some liberal minded person therein. Yet, from the highest to the lowest, a general feeling of suspicion seemed to pervade the bosoms of all, and the luckless stranger resided in the town a whole week without finding a single reception. Nay, worse reports still than being a bankrupt miller got afloat.

Mine hostess of the Golden Lion, served up these on *dits* with all their variations and accompaniments to her guest at his meals, protesting in the true tone of all dealers in such matters, her total disbelief in every thing that was said to the prejudice of her guest; a guest, who showed so much good taste as to prefer her house, and sufficient honesty to pay for every thing before he consumed it; which to be sure, she prudently added, was the way in which business was always done at the Golden Lion.

'I wonder, then, Mrs. Pagan, that you would do so unhandsome a thing by Jack Smith, Tom Balls, and some dozen others of your customers, as to chalk up such enormous scores against them as these,' said the stranger, drily, pointing with his oak stick to the hieroglyphics, with which the bar was graced.

'Why, sir, to be sure, these be all spon- sible persons,' stammered Betty Pagan. Her guest muttered to himself as he passed into the street:

'Rather hard that my credit should be worse than that of Jack Smith and Tom Balls and the rest of Betty Pagan's customers. Faith, I must be a most suspicious looking fellow! To be sure, reports like these are of a nature to give the death-blow to my vanity, if that were a failing to be cured by mortification. I am an ugly dog, I am aware, but I did not know that my phiz was ill-looking enough to indicate an old smuggler, a broken down miller, [but for that the pepper-and-salts may be thanked,] a fraudulent bankrupt, hiding up from his creditors, a returned convict, and a man who, having married three wives, has run away from them all.'

The habitual good temper, and light hearted gaiety of the stranger was ruffled; and there was a compression of his brow, and an angry glow on his cheek, as he entered that notorious gossip shop, the Post Office. The mail had just arrived, and the letters having been sorted, were delivered to their respective claimants. But there was one letter that had not been claimed, which excited general curiosity.

According to invariable diurnal custom, all the town's people who had nothing to do, were assembled in or near the Post Office, those who expected letters to receive them, and those who did not, to take notice of the epistles directed to their neighbors, and obtain, if possible, some clue whereby to guess their contents, either from observations of hands, or seals, or haply from the expression of the countenance of the recipients, or some hint or exclamation during perusal.

The unclaimed letter was of a most tempting appearance, sealed, surmounted with a coronet—to the Right Hon. Admiral Lord A. B. — and franked by the Duke of A. —. Many were the surmises offered on the subject. Could it be possible that a man of his high rank meant to honor them with his presence for the season? But then he had not engaged lodgings. No matter, there were plenty disengaged. The most noble duke evidently supposed that his uncle was actually there, and it was impossible for so great a man to make a mistake. Lord A. B. — would doubtless arrive that day with his suite. It would be the salvation of the town for the season to be able to announce such an arrival in the country papers—the presence of my Lord, was perhaps a prognostic of a visit from the duke and the mighty duchesses.

All present were impressed with the necessity of calling an immediate town meeting, to propose presenting him with the freedom of the town, in a gilt box, which doubtless his Lordship would be polite enough to take for gold. During the discussion, in which by this time the whole town was engaged, there were some whose curiosity to know the contents of this important epistle was so great, as to betray them into the endeavor of forestalling Lord A. B. — in reading all that was come-at-able in his letter; but the envelope was folded so as to baffle the most expert in the worthy art of royal readings.

How far the ardour of making discoveries would have carried some of them I am not prepared to say—perhaps it might have led to felonious attempts on the sanctity of the ducal seal and frank, had not the stranger (who had remained an unnoticed listener in the crowd, and had quietly seen the letter passing from hand to hand, through a large circle) now stepped into the midst, and making a low bow said—

'Gentlemen, when you have amused yourselves sufficiently with that letter, I will thank you to hand it over to me, its rightful owner.'

'To you,' exclaimed the whole town and corporation in a single breath, looking unutterable things at the threadbare pepper and salts of the independent individual before them. 'We are surprised at your impudence in demanding this letter, which is franked and sealed by the Duke of A. — and addressed to Admiral Lord A. B. —'

'I am he, gentlemen,' returned the stranger, making a sarcastic obeisance all round. 'I see you do not think that the son of a duke can wear such a coat, and carry his own bundle on any occasion. However, I see one within hail, who can witness to my identity. Here you Jack Braceyard, have you forgotten your old commander?'

'Forgotten your honor! No, no, my lord,' exclaimed Jack, springing into the midst of the circle. 'I knew your noble

lordship the moment I seed you; but I remembered your honor's humor too well to spoil sport by saluting, when you thought fit to hoist foreign colors.'

'Jack, you are an honest fellow and here's a sovereign to drink my health, for we have weathered many a hard gale together, and here's another for keeping my secret, old heart of oak. And now, gentlemen,' continued Lord A. B. —, 'if you are not yet satisfied that the letter belongs to me, here are, I trust, sufficient proofs!' as he spoke, he produced from his pocket book a bundle of letters, bearing the same superscription.

The postmaster immediately handed him the letter, and began a string of the most elaborate apologies, which his lordship did not stay to listen to, but walked back to the Golden Lion, leaving the assembled population of — mute with consternation.

That afternoon, the whole corporation, sensible too late of their error, waited in a body on Lord A. B. — to apologize for their mistake, and to entreat him to honor the town with his presence during the remainder of the season.

Lord A. B. — was busily employed in tying up his bundle when the deputation entered, and he continued to adjust it all the time he was speaking. When they concluded, having tightened the last knot, he replied as follows:

'Gentlemen—I entered your town with every intention of thinking well of its inhabitants. But you will say that I came in a shabby coat, carrying my own bundle—and took my quarters at a paltry ale house. Upon my word it was the only place where you would give me admittance! Your reception of me would have been very different had I arrived in my carriage. Gentlemen, I doubt it not: my rank, fortune and equipage will procure respect any where from people of your way of thinking. But, gentlemen, I am an odd fellow, as you see, and sometimes try whether I can obtain it without these adventitious distinctions: and the manner in which you treated me, while I appeared among you in the light of a poor and most inoffensive stranger, has convinced me of my error in looking for liberality of construction here. And now, gentlemen, I must inform you that I estimate your polite attention at the same value that I did your contempt, and that I would not spend another night in your town, if you would give it to me for nothing, and so I wish you a very good morning.'

As his lordship concluded, he attached his red bundle to the end of his bludgeon, and shouldering it, with a droll look at the discomfited corporation, he trudged out of the town with the same air of sturdy independence, that he had truded in.

The sagacious town and corporation remained thunderstruck with the adventure. However, their conduct in the affair had been too unanimous to admit of their recriminating on each other, the blame of this unlucky mistake: so they came to the wise resolution of making the best of a bad business, and digesting the bitter rebuke as well as they might; moreover, they determined that their town should not lose the credit of a visit from so distinguished a personage, and duly announced in the country papers Lord A. B. —'s arrival and departure from the town of —.

The impolicy of measuring Lime by weight.

Bishop Watson found by experiment, that upon an average every ton of limestone produced 11 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lbs. quick lime, weighed before it was cold; and that when exposed to the air it increased in weight, daily, at the rate of a hundred weight per ton, for the first five or six days after it was drawn from the kiln.—*Park's Chemistry*.

Notwithstanding this palpable fact, the common council of the good city of Albany have ordained, that lime shall be bought and sold by weight in our market. The consequence is, that the seller, by exposing his lime to the air, for six days after it is drawn from the kiln, adds to its weight, and consequent value in the market, more than 25 per cent. and the buyer pays for this amount over and above the true value of the lime. A ton of fresh well burnt lime will absorb and solidify 650 lbs. of water, without any sensible deterioration, to a superficial observer, in its quality, and without the lime being slacked. One bushel of fresh burnt stone lime will make two bushels of slacked lime. The buyer should therefore obtain it in the stone, fresh drawn from the kiln, and buy by measure, and not by weight.—*Cultivator*.

It was observed of a philosopher who was drowned in the Red sea, 'that his taste would be suited, for he was a man of deep thinking, and always liked to go to the bottom.'

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.
OF
LOWER CANADA.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
27th October, 1835.

This day, at one o'clock, his Excellency Lord Gosford, came down in State to open the Session of the Legislature, and being seated on the Throne, the Assembly was called up, and attending at the bar, His Excellency delivered the following

SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

It is in no ordinary circumstances that I meet you—and consequences of vast importance depend on the impression you may receive from my words. Dissensions have almost arrested the course of Government. The Supplies required for carrying into execution the laws by which society is held together, have now for a considerable period been withheld. The most urgent and conflicting statements of numerous grievances by adverse parties have been borne to the Throne of his Majesty—but accompanied with expressions of an apprehension that the Ministers of the Crown might not have that practical knowledge of the province, which is necessary for the discernment of the most appropriate remedies. I am amongst you therefore, not only as your Governor, but as the head of a Commission upon which the task is imposed of enquiring fully, and upon the spot, into the complaints which have been made, and of offering to the King and to the Council by which the Throne is surrounded, the deliberate conclusions of the Commissioners. There are some cases in which the Executive power of the Governor will of itself be sufficient to apply remedy—in others, though he cannot act by himself, yet with the help of one or both branches of the provincial Legislature he may effectually accomplish what is required. There are others in which the laws and institutions of the United Kingdom make it impossible for us without the enactments or sanction of the authorities in England, to effect what is asked; so that if we were to act, we should be acting unlawfully, if we were to make laws, they would be binding on no one.

If these distinctions are borne in mind whilst I state to you the commands I have received from his Majesty, and the policy to which I shall adhere, I am confident that I shall satisfy all impartial minds of the magnanimity and wisdom with which his Majesty has listened to your complaints—and of the resolution which has been taken to redress every grievance under which any class of his Majesty's Canadian subjects may labour... and of my own determination to do all of which I am capable, in giving effect to these generous and wise intentions.

As Governor I will execute with alacrity, impartiality and firmness, whatever I am competent to do myself—as head of the provincial Legislature I will zealously co-operate with its other members in the redress of every evil they may find occasion to correct—as Commissioner I pledge myself that a prompt but careful examination shall be made of those still weightier matters which depend upon the highest powers of the Empire... and that having with the most anxious thought and solemn deliberation, arrived at our conclusions, the Commissioners will state them with an earnestness of purpose calculated to give additional force to the authority which they ought to derive from having been deemed worthy of so grave a charge.

In what I shall now proceed to communicate, it is not my design nor am I authorised by his Majesty, to condemn or to applaud generally the conduct of any one; the abatement of dissensions, and the conciliation of adverse parties, are the objects at which I aim. The good will of the Canadians of all ranks and classes; the confidence of the representatives of the people, the respect of all branches and members of the Government are what I ardently desire to earn and retain; and in this I hope to succeed, because I am conscious that my intentions deserve it. With as much freedom from fear or favor, as I have promised to act, I will now speak of the things of which you have complained, and of the remedies which I hope to see applied.

It is affirmed that the French origin of the majority of the inhabitants of Lower Canada has been made a pretext for excluding them from office and employment, and for retaining them in a state of political inferiority. I disclaim on the part of his Majesty, and of the British people so ungenerous a motive. Having long ago become a party of the family of British subjects, our Constitution recognizes nothing as a mark for disfavor, which may denote the estrangement of their ancestors in a former century. It regards nothing in the present generation as deserting misconduct. The circumstances which first united this country with the British Empire, must necessarily have occasioned for sometime afterwards, an exclusion of its prior inhabitants from offices of Government and the bias thus unavoidably received may in some degree have influenced even to the present day, the course of affairs. Neither is it possible, in the distribution of political offices at any time, or in any circumstances, to be guided entirely by a reference to the numbers of the individuals who may be comprized in this, or in that class; but I can assure you that in that respect my instructions enjoin upon me the utmost impartiality, and an entire disregard of distinctions derived from difference of origin. Fitness for the trust is the criterion to which mainly, if not entirely, I am to look, and I do not hesitate to avow the opinion, that in every country to be acceptable to the great body of the people is one of the most essential elements of fitness for public stations. So great is the solicitude of his Majesty to take the most effectual security against the occurrence of any abuse in the distribution of his patronage, that he has commanded the adoption of arrangements designed to elicit a far more particular account than heretofore of the exercise of this part of his delegated authority in Lower Canada; and he has been further pleased to direct that all officers in His gift, of which the emoluments shall exceed a stated sum shall not be granted, except under the Public Seal of the province in pursuance of Warrants to be issued for that purpose by his Majesty.

Complaint is also made that incompatible offices are, in some cases, held by the same person. In whatever degree this grievance may be found to exist, his Majesty has signified to me his expectation that it should be completely remedied. Commencing with the highest, I have formed the opinion that it is neither right nor consistent with the wholesome separation and independence of the principal bodies of the Government, and with the dignity of their members, that out of the limited number of Executive Councillors in this province, several should hold offices under the Legislative Council and House of Assembly.

I desire, however, that it may be understood, that no dissatisfaction with the conduct of the members of the Executive Council, nor any mark whatever of his Majesty's displeasure is intended to be conveyed. The immediate retirement of these Gentlemen might embarrass or interrupt the proceedings of the Court of Appeals.

but I felt it my duty to impart to them the conclusion to which my mind had come. I shall communicate the same opinion to the proper authorities at home—and I entertain no doubt that as soon as their places can be supplied, according to the forms prescribed by law, effect will be given to the wish they have expressed to relinquish their seats. My views are not limited to those cases; no union of incompatible or incongruous offices will be willingly acquiesced in by me. But I wish to be understood as speaking of offices of which the duties cannot conveniently or with propriety be discharged by the same person. In some instances, the division of offices is merely nominal, and the duties are more conveniently discharged by one person than they could be by two. In other instances, the salary of the office is so small or its duty so seldom called for, that without a union with some other, the employment could only be made acceptable to a competent person by an increase of emolument.

It is stated as a grievance that the Government has at various times, refused to give the Legislature access to Accounts, and other Documents which were necessary for the prosecution of its enquiries; and the executive has not, in all cases communicated, when requested, the Despatches which have passed between the Colonial Department and the local Government. His Majesty's Government fears that the Assembly may have been exposed to some inconvenience from this source. The rule which I am instructed to follow, is a freedom from all unnecessary reserve. I am commanded to withhold no information from the Provincial Legislature which can be communicated without violation of confidence, or a specific detriment to the public service; and in particular, I am to offer you the fullest assistance in investigating every thing connected with the Revenue, and with finance. There is scarcely any document within the power of the Government which it will not always be willing to lay before you, except those confidential Communications with the Authorities at home, or with its own Officers here, which it is obvious could not be made public in all cases, and at all seasons, without extreme inconvenience.

As an earnest of the sincerity of these intentions, I have given directions that a copy of the annual Return, generally known as the Blue Book, should in future be presented to each branch of the Legislature; and since correct information on the Statistics of the province is an object of general importance, I invite your assistance in rendering all Returns of this nature as accurate, and as comprehensive as possible.

The too frequent reservation of Bills for the signature of His Majesty's pleasure, and the delay in communicating the King's decision upon them, is a grievance of which His Majesty's Government are solicitous to prevent the recurrence. I shall consider the power of reserving Bills, as a right to be employed, not without much caution nor except on some evident necessity. His Majesty's Government also undertake on their part, to bestow the most prompt attention on every question of this nature which may be brought under their notice, and especially that no measure having for its object the institution in the Province of any Colleges, or Schools for the advancement of Christian Knowledge, or sound Learning, shall hereafter be unnecessarily deferred.

Connected with this subject is the lapse of time which, it is stated, has on various occasions occurred in conveying to the Legislature His Majesty's answers to their Addresses. It is very possible that delays which all would regret, may have taken place, in some instances, perhaps occasioned or prolonged by circumstances which no activity or zeal in His Majesty's service could have obviated; but His Majesty takes so deep, and, if I may use the expression, so personal an interest in the affairs of this country, that his Ministers have received the most unequalled commands to lay before His Majesty, immediately on its arrival in England, every communication, which either branch of the Legislature may address to the Throne, and to see that His Majesty's answer be conveyed to the Province with the utmost possible dispatch.

There have been several complaints of other matters such as of the undue preference of the English to the French language, of improperly calling on the judges for extra-judicial opinions on matters which might subsequently come before them for decision, of an interference in the elections of the representatives of the people, and of other matters on which I should scarcely have thought it necessary to make any special observations, because I can assure you, generally and without reservation, that any course of Government liable to such imputations would be marked by the displeasure of his Majesty, and because I rely upon you giving me so much of your confidence, as not to suppose, beforehand, that I shall subject myself in these respects to any just reproach.

With respect, however, to any undue partiality to the English language, it may not be superfluous to apprise you more explicitly, that His Majesty disapproves, and is desirous to discourage and prevent the adoption of any practice which would deprive either class of His subjects of the use, in their official acts, of that tongue with which early habits and education may have rendered them most familiar; and that if you should deem it requisite to pass a law for securing both the English and French inhabitants of this Province against any disadvantage arising from an undue preference to either language, I should be prepared willingly to assent to the measure.

It has been represented as another grievance that exorbitant Fees have been charged in some of the public offices. I have not yet been sufficiently long in the Province to have obtained accurate information on this subject, but I am willing to concur with you in a revision of the fees of every office in the Province, and in the appointment, should you think it expedient, of a commission of enquiry for that purpose. His Majesty has no wish on the subject, but that remuneration of all public officers, from the highest to the lowest, should be so regulated as to provide for the efficient discharge of the public service; an object which cannot effectually be secured without a fair remuneration to the persons employed by the public.

I will readily co-operate, if it be desired, with a Committee of both Houses or of either House in an enquiry not only into certain rules of practice made by the Courts of Law, which, it has been stated in Addresses to the Throne, have exceeded the just authority of Judges, but also into all the practice and proceedings of the superior tribunals with a view to rendering them more prompt and methodical, and less expensive. I apprehend however that, after such an enquiry, it might not be in the power of the Governor alone to apply any effectual remedy, and that I should require the concurrence of both branches of the Provincial Legislature, in passing an Act for the purpose.

The Clergy Reserves are among the most extensive of the subjects adverted to in the complaints from the Province. The whole question, with the draft of a Bill for the adjustment of the claims of all parties, has been already submitted to the decision of the Legislature, but was lost, apparently by some misapprehension of the intentions of His Majesty's Government. As the best means of removing this misapprehension, I shall cause to be communicated without delay, copies of the Earl of Ripon's Dispatches on this

subject; and I invite you to resume the consideration of the proposals they contain.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

To both Branches of the Legislature I am authorised to offer my Warrants for the payment of their Contingent Expenses.

I have received the Commands of your most Gracious Sovereign to acquaint you that His Majesty is disposed to place under the control of the Representatives of the People, all public money payable to his Majesty, or his Officers in the Province, whether arising from taxes or from any other Canadian source; but that this cession can not be made except on conditions which must be most maturely weighed, and that to arrange such conditions for your consideration, is one of the principal objects of the Commission with which I have pleased his Majesty to charge myself and my colleagues.

Our enquiries into this subject shall be pursued with unceasing diligence, and the result shall be submitted with all practicable speed to his Majesty's Government; and I hope, in a Session to be held in the ensuing year, I shall be able to lay before you proposals for a satisfactory and conclusive arrangement.

I have desired that the Accounts which are necessary to shew the Financial state of the Province with an Estimate for the current year, should be submitted to you as soon as possible; and every explanation respecting them, which it may be in my power to afford, shall be furnished without reserve. These Accounts shew the large arrears that are now due for Salaries for Public Officers, and for the other ordinary Expenditure of the Government; and I earnestly request of you to pass such votes as may effect the liquidation of these arrears, and provide for the maintenance of the Public Servants pending the enquiry, by the Commissioners to which I have alluded. Should you place the Government in this position, I am authorized to engage that no part of the Surplus proceeds of the Crown Revenues, which may accrue beyond the charges to which they are at present permanently liable, shall, in the interval of the Commissioners' Enquiry, be applied to any purpose whatever, unless with your assent.

As connected with the subject of Arrears, I am further commanded to ask of you, the repayment to the Military Chest, of the sum advanced under the sanction of his Majesty's Government, to meet the pressing exigencies of the public service. This advance was exclusively made from British funds, for the purpose of avoiding any undue interference with the revenues falling under the control of the Assembly, and with a strong persuasion that it would not prejudice the satisfactory adjustment of any of the questions at issue between his Majesty's Government & the House of Assembly. However the measure may have been subsequently understood, such were the terms on which it was granted, that it is obvious that this application does not call on you to grant the smallest amount more than would have been required if there had been no advance; his Majesty therefore hopes, that an issue made in reliance on the just and liberal feelings of the House of Assembly, and designed for no other purpose than to prevent a highly inconvenient interruption of the general business of the Province, will be cheerfully repaid.

In the absence of any legal provision for the purpose, I took on myself the responsibility of continuing the Quarantine establishment at Grosse Isle, on the same footing as I found it, relying on your liberality to make good an expenditure thus incurred solely for the public advantage. I am happy to state that the establishment was closed at an earlier period than usual, in consequence of there having been for several weeks previously, no sick of any description in the Hospital. I avail myself of this opportunity to suggest to you the expediency of indemnifying the proprietor of the Island, for its past occupation in the public service, and of enabling the Government to obtain possession of it, should the continuance, there, of a Quarantine Station, be deemed advisable.

I have to announce that the suit instituted by the Crown against the late Receiver General, has been brought to a termination which makes the estate of the defendant applicable to the satisfaction of the demands of the Province. I may also announce to you that the party against whom this judgment has been given, has come to the determination to relinquish his seat in the Legislature of the Province, and to abstain from the exercise of all rights and privileges attached to it.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

In requesting your attention to such useful Statutes as may recently have expired, I beg to recommend to your more immediate notice, one, the expiration of which has affected the system of strict reciprocity requisite to be maintained in our commercial intercourse with the U. States. I allude to the Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of His present Majesty, entitled, 'An Act to continue for a limited time, and to amend and alter the Act in that behalf made, and to amend the Act in that behalf made, relating to the collection of the Revenue at the several inland ports of this Province.'

I would also recommend to your consideration the whole question of Prisons and Prison Discipline, and the expediency of adopting some more effectual methods than at present exist for repressing crime, which, I regret to say, appears to be on the increase in the province.

Of the Commission of which I have spoken to you, to prepare, with deliberation and the utmost care, and yet without delay, the heads of a Bill for giving up to the appropriation of the House of Assembly the net proceeds of the Hereditary Revenue; and to prepare it in such a form that it may be acceptable to the various authorities whose sanction it may require or under whose cognizance it may come. In what form precisely this important concession may be made, I cannot say, but I would suggest that two points should be secured; First, that the management of the sources of this revenue, of which the proceeds are to be appropriated by the House of Assembly, should be reserved to officers of the Crown, whose accounts will be open to the inspection of the legislators of the Province; Secondly, that a provision should be made for the support of the Executive Government, and for the salaries of the Judges, by an adequate Civil List.

The much agitated questions respecting the tenures of land and registry of titles and all the complicated considerations connected therewith, will also form a subject for the review of the Commissioners; and they are directed to make complete investigation of the conflicting claims of the Crown and the Seminary of St. Sulpice, within the Seigneurie of Montreal. What the situation and course of proceedings would be most advantageous for the general education of the people, how the collection and appointment between the two Provinces of the duties of Customs, levied within the waters of the St. Lawrence, may be best arranged—and what principles ought hereafter to be taken as a guide in granting or refusing to Companies or associations any powers to be exercised, or privileges or capacities to be enjoyed, within the Province—are also questions on which the Commissioners must report to the Crown.

There are still graver matters which have been made the grounds of petition to his Majesty, and respecting which the Commissioners are not precluded from entering into an enquiry. But it would be painful to speak here of dissensions between the two Legislative Bodies whom I address, or to recapitulate the faults which have been found with the constitution of either body by the other. Let me invite you rather to follow the example of forbearance, moderation, and of mutual respect, which, notwithstanding the differences of opinion, has been recently exhibited by the two Houses of Imperial Parliament.

This moment, as it seems to me, is a great opportunity for good or for evil. Let me entreat of you that it may not be lost or thrown away. Lower Canada is divided by two parties, and each of them appears to be agitated by apprehensions which I trust are exaggerated.

To the Canadians of French origin, I would say, do not fear that there is any design to disturb the form of society under which you have so long

been contented and prosperous. However different from that of her colonists in other parts of the world, England cannot but admire the social arrangements by which a small number of enterprising Colonists have grown into a good, religious, and happy race of Agriculturalists, remarkable for the domestic virtues, for a cheerful endurance of labour and privation, and for alertness and bravery in war. There is no thought of endeavoring to break up a system which sustains a dense rural population, without the existence of any class of poor. England will protect and foster the benevolent, active and pious Priesthood, under whose care, and by whose examples, so much of order, of good conduct, and of tranquillity is created, preserved, and handed down from generation to generation.

Of the British, and especially of the Commercial classes, I would ask, is it possible that there should be any design to sacrifice your interests, when it is clear to all the world, that Commerce is one of the main supports of the British system of finance; that without it the wonderful fabric of British power and dominion would crumble into dust, and that it is especially the object and purpose for which at a vast expense, the mighty Colonies of England are maintained in every quarter of the globe. Rely upon it that the great and powerful country from whence you have removed yourselves to these shores, will not abandon there the policy which has established the prosperity of her people in every other region, and that a Government, of which constancy and good faith are the main elements of power, will not fail to sustain in this portion of the Empire, the spirit of that Constitution which has been so long held out as a boon to its natives, and an inducement to the settlers, who have embarked in it their enterprise, their wealth, and their hopes of individual happiness.

In a declaration put forth by many among you who inhabit this city, I have seen the following objects enumerated:—first, to obtain for persons of British and Irish origin, and others, his Majesty's subjects laboring under the same privation of common rights, a fair and reasonable proportion of the representation in the Provincial Assembly; secondly, to obtain such a form in the system of Judicature and the administration of Justice, as may adapt them to the present state of the Province; thirdly, to obtain such a composition of the Executive Council, as may impart to it the efficiency and weight which it ought to possess; fourthly, to resist any appointment of Members of the Legislative Council otherwise than by the Crown, but subject to such regulations as may ensure the appointment of fit persons; fifthly, to use every effort to maintain the connexion of this Colony with the Parent State, and a just subordination to its authority; and sixthly, to assist in preserving and maintaining peace and good order throughout the Province, & ensuring the equal rights of his Majesty's subjects of all classes.

If these objects are indeed all that are desired by the whole commercial interest, I trust it will be satisfactory to those who aim at them, to know that there is not one of them which it is not strictly within the line of duty of the King's Commissioners to take into consideration, to receive respecting them the fullest evidence and information which may be offered, and finally to submit to our Gracious Sovereign and his Ministers their impartial and well-weighed conclusions.

In the meanwhile, to the Canadians, both of French and British origin, and of every class and description, I would say, consider the blessings you might enjoy, and the favoured situation in which, but for your own dissensions, you would find yourselves to be placed. The offspring of the two foremost nations of mankind, you hold a vast and beautiful country, a fertile soil, a healthy climate, and the noblest river in the world, makes your most remote city a port for ships of the sea. Your revenue is triple the amount of your Expenditure, for the ordinary purposes of government; you have no direct taxes, no public debt, no poor who require any other aid than the natural impulses of charity.

If you extend your views beyond the land in which you dwell, you find that you are joint inheritors of the splendid patrimony of the British Empire, which constitutes you in the amplest sense of the term, citizens of the world, and gives you a home in every Continent and in every Ocean of the globe. There are two paths open to you; by the one, you may advance to the enjoyment of all the advantages which lie in prospect before you; by the other, I will not say more than that you will stop short of these and will engage yourselves, and those who have no other object than your prosperity, in darker and more difficult courses.

The Assembly sat from a quarter before three to a quarter past three.

The new Members, Mr. Hubur, for Nicolet, and Mr. Frizer, for Kamouraska, took their seats.

On motion of Mr. Vanelsdon, the Speech, from its length, was not read; and was referred to Messrs. Bedard, Guy, Lafontaine, Leslie, Morin and Vanelsdon.

Mr. Faribault was appointed to act *pro tem* during the illness of Mr. Boutillier.

A Bill for an Agent in England; and the usual payment of letters to Members, were agreed to.

A Committee of eleven was named to select the Standing Committee of seven (three of education, and four of commerce and revenue), and the following members named—viz: Messrs. Bessier, DeBlieux, Girouard, Huot, Lafontaine, LeBoutillier, Meilleur, Morin, Power, Proulx and Iodier.

From the Montreal Herald.

CONQUEST OF CANADA.

The following account of some of the eventual occurrences in the history of Canada, may prove not only interesting but useful at the present crisis.

CEL.

Our limits forbid a detail of the military operation of the eventual campaign of the year 1759, but we shall briefly allude to the plan of invasion, and that of the defence, hastening to the result.

The British Government having resolved that a measure, undertaken at the urgent entreaty of the colonists of New England and New York, should be so conducted as to give them an opportunity of complete co-operation, between the regular land and sea forces and the provincial troops, directed the invasion of Canada to three principal points, under three Generals of talent and reputation; and in case of success, it was understood that the three divisions should meet at Montreal, to concert the means of preserving their conquests. The forces directed against Quebec should be first mentioned, as their success decided the fate of Canada. They were commanded by the heroic General Wolfe, who fell in the arms of victory, on the heights of Abraham, before Quebec. The troops amounting to about eight thousand men, were chiefly drawn from the army, which, under the same commander, the preceding year, had taken Fort Louisbourg in Cape Breton, and subdued that Island. They were conveyed to the vicinity of Quebec by a fleet of vessels of war and transports, commanded by Admiral Saunders; and they landed in two divisions, on the Island of Orleans, the 27th June, and received orders to prepare for a vigorous campaign;

while their hopes of success were augmented by an intimation of the co-operation of the armies directed against other points of Canada, intended to divide the forces and distract the attention of the French commanders. General Wolfe, at the same time, published and distributed a manifesto, which is remarkable as not promising more favorable terms to the French Canadians, for quiet submission, than were afterwards accorded by the capitulation of Quebec and Montreal, when they had participated in the most ferocious resistance to the invaders, joining the scalping parties of Indians and mingling in every species of cruelty, till they were finally overpowered and disarmed.

Under the complicated evils of national neglect and colonial abuses, De Montcalm's dispositions for defence were admirable; and he alone is the prominent figure in this last and desperate struggle on the part of France, for dominion in America. The Governor General, the Marquis De Vaudreuil, was too much implicated in the Colonial jobs and abuses of Bigot, the Intendant, to deserve the praise of an impartial historian; and except as the signer of the capitulation of Montreal, and the tool of priests and military men, intriguing with the victors to obtain unreasonable conditions of surrender, his name and character will seldom be mentioned.

In the month of May, a council of war decided on defending Quebec, in a manner which shewed the lingering hopes of De Montcalm, that powerful succours would still arrive from France, enabling him to provide against attacks, on other parts of the colony. The forces and their commanders are described as follows:

The Quebec Brigade commanded by Col. De St. Ours, on the right, . . .	3,500 men.
The Brigade of Three-Rivers, commanded by Monsieur De Borne, on the right, . . .	900 men.
The centre, to be composed of regular troops, commanded by De Senzargues, . . .	2,000 men.
The Montreal Militia, on the left, commanded by Mr. Prudhomme, . . .	1,100 men.
The Brigade of the Island of Montreal, commanded by Mr. Herbin, . . .	2,300 men.
Total, . . .	9,800 men.

These were the disposable forces, and the reserve was composed of Cavalry, chiefly regulars, . . .	350 men.
Light troops chiefly Canadian and Acadians, . . .	1,400 men.
Indians, exclusive of those to be employed in scouting and scalping parties, . . .	450 men.
Total, . . .	2,200 men.

In all, 2,200 men commanded by Mr. Boishebert. The artillery, stores and provisions under the direction of Mr. Mercier, were, with the reserve, to be stationed at such points as circumstances might require; but the disposable forces were to be ranged in the order of battle before mentioned, from the River St. Charles to the falls of Montmorenci, with the view of opposing the landing of the British forces; while the garrison of Quebec, was to consist chiefly of the City Militia, under the command of the Chevalier De Ramsay.

The bravery of those forces and the skill of their commanders were first evinced by the failure of General Wolfe in his attack on the entrenchments at Montmorenci; and it appears by the official dispatches of that great warrior, that he had great doubts of succeeding in the primary object of reducing Quebec during the year 1759. This object, indeed was chiefly obtained by one of the chances of war, which are tempted by enterprising commanders, under a great responsibility to their Sovereign, and never contemplated in the official plan of a campaign. Meantime the fire of the ships of war upon the fort had done little damage to the citadel, though the Lower Town of Quebec had been nearly destroyed; and the hopes of success were at last solely founded upon the practicability of gaining a position on the heights of Abraham, behind the city; where the utmost vigilance was exercised by De Montcalm to prevent an attack on what he considered the weakest point of the fortification. At this juncture, the genius and enterprise of General Wolfe were displayed; and his proposal having been approved of by a council of war, composed of the principal military and naval commanders, was executed on the ever memorable 12th Sept., 1759, the movement being favoured by such a combination of secrecy, silence and address, in the officers and troops, as has never been exceeded. The utmost vigilance of the French commander having been unavailing to guard this important pass, he seems to have lost all forbearance; and finding that his antagonist had gained so much by hazarding all, he desperately resolved to follow his example, and meet him in battle array, on the Plains of Abraham.

This imprudent conduct has never been satisfactorily accounted for; and it is to be classed among those anomalies in war, which exhibit the party interested to prolong the struggle, hurrying on the crisis desired by its opponents. This battle displayed as much coolness and courage, on the part of the English, as it did heat and precipitation on the part of the French: the latter sallied forth from a strong fortress, without field artillery, and without even waiting the return of the large force, detached as a corps of observation under De Bougainville:

the former, who knew that retreat from their peculiar position would be as dangerous as a temporary conflict, waited the onset of De Montcalm, using every precaution to cover their flanks and preserve their communication with the shore. This battle, indeed, was more remarkable for displays of courage, than for any scientific manoeuvres, and was chiefly decided by the use of the bayonet and broadsword, the agile Highlanders serving, in a great measure, to supply the want of cavalry; while the steadiness of the English fusiliers rendered the want of artillery less felt than it was by the French, whose ranks once broken, could never be reformed on the field. General Wolfe, after the first disposition of the troops, appears to have bent his whole attention to encourage the steady advance of his right division, exposing himself in the front of the line, in a manner more heroic than judicious, considering his chief command. Thus courting danger he was repeatedly wounded, and at last mortally, at the decisive moment, when the French gave way, and were pursued, with great slaughter by the Highlanders, sword in hand. His last words proved that he expected a more stout resistance on the part of the French. Faint with the loss of blood, and leaning on the shoulder of an officer, he was roused by the cry, 'they run! they run!'—'who runs?' exclaimed the dying warrior; 'the French,' said his attendant. 'What! do the cowards run already? then I die happy!'—Thus died General Wolfe, in the arms of victory, at the very time when his despatches to London arrived, and had prepared the Government and the British nation for the failure of his enterprise. The reaction produced in the public mind, by the account of his victory and death, exceeded all precedent; and the manifestations of national gratitude to his memory have tended to enhance the importance of the conquest of Canada in the page of history; where it is always associated with the heroic character and warlike glory of Wolfe. The fate of the French Commander in Chief gives an additional interest to this decisive battle; he also was mortally wounded; and both the conquerors and the conquered joined in bewailing their death, as national losses. The precipitation of De Montcalm prevented the junction of De Bougainville's corps, which only approached the field when the victory had been obtained; he retreated with the remains of the army of De Montcalm, leaving Quebec to its fate. The garrison dispirited by the death of De Montcalm, and the retreat of the army to the interior, surrendered without a struggle, by capitulation, dated 13th September, 1759.

Quebec having capitulated, the entire conquest of Canada, became comparatively easy to the co-operating armies; and we chiefly find in the following campaign some drawn battles and indecisive actions between the French and English. The only military event of importance as respects the conquest of Canada, besides the surrender of Quebec, in the year 1759, was the reduction of Fort Niagara, by Sir William Johnson, and the fortification of Crown Point and Ticonderoga by General Amherst. Passing over a variety of accidents, impeding the execution of the plan of the campaign of 1759, we shall merely state that the contemplated junction of the different divisions of the invading forces took place on the Island of Montreal in September, 1760. This event, combined with the misconduct of the Intendant Bigot, produced the capitulation of Montreal, dated 8th September, 1760, and the complete subjection of Canada to Great Britain.

We recommend the perusal of the following to our fair readers. It should turn their attention from the almost exclusive use of the so called green tea, to the more wholesome, or at least, less injurious practice of drinking the better quality of black teas; we flatter ourselves that we shall be reckoned among their best friends, and promise them improved health, increased good looks, freedom from dyspepsia, nervous affections, debility, paralysis, and the long train of disorders attendant on the free use of a beverage, in its result as fatal, though not so sudden as that arising from ardent spirits.—*Mobile Register*.

SPURIOUS TEA.—The following important, and to all appearance, authentic information upon this interesting subject, appears in a note in a number of the Quarterly Review just published: 'The evil consequences which we have predicted, says the writer, have already begun to show themselves. The most respectable of the Hong merchants have retired from business, and the rest are either unable or unwilling to advance a shilling to enable the poor cultivators of tea to prepare the usual supply, though 40,000 tons of shipping were expected at Canton; but we shall notwithstanding, have some tea, and it is as well that our readers should know what sort of tea it will be. Our information is from an eye witness of unquestionable authority, recently arrived in England from China. On the opposite side of the river to, and at a short distance from Canton, is a manufactory for converting the very worst kind of coarse black tea into green; it is well known in Canton by the name of *Wo-ping*, and was always rejected by the agents of the East India Company. The plan is to stir it about on iron plates moderately heated, making it up with a composition of tumeric, indigo, and white lead, by which process it acquires that blooming blue of plums, and that crispy appearance which are supposed to indicate the fine green teas. Our informant says there can be no mistake respecting the white lead,

as the Chinese superintendent called it by its common name *yeunfun*. At the same time it is right to state that pulverized gypsum—known by the name of *skethoa*—is understood by the gentlemen of the factory to be employed to subdue a too intense blue colour given by the indigo.

There were already prepared when the visit took place 50,000 chests of this precious article, just enough for three cargoes of the very largest ships of the East India Company. The crafty proprietors told our friend and the other visitors, that this tea was not for the English, but the American market; but we shall have, no doubt, our full share of it. Nay, some particulars lately published in the newspapers, render it highly probable that the importation of the well doctored *Wo-ping* has already commenced.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, NOV. 3, 1835.

Persons in Montreal, intending to be subscribers for the Standard, are respectfully requested to leave their names at the book-store of Messrs. J. & T. A. Starke Notre-Dame street.

TO ADVERTISERS. From our rates of advertising, and from our unprecedented and daily increasing circulation, Advertisers in Montreal and elsewhere will find the Standard, superior to any other paper, as a means of circulating Advertisements in this section of the Eastern Townships.

We are enabled to present our readers, this day, with the Speech of Earl Gosford. A more unstatesmanlike, a more undignified, and a more unconstitutional speech never was pronounced in a British province. We have no time to day to make lengthened remarks upon it,....it affords many a text, however, on any one of which volumes might be written.

We notice first the studied insult offered to the British in this province. What benefits, we would ask his Excellency, have the French conferred on Canada, that they should have been first mentioned in his speech, from the throne? We have been denounced by the French as 'foreigners,' on this soil, won by the blood of our fathers; we have been truculently trampled upon by a set of French paupers,—the majority of the Assembly; we have been branded as infamous, by that miscreant, Mr. Papineau, their abandoned Speaker; and now a British Governor has taken part with them in those insults, and added 'gall to bitterness,' by insulting us from the throne. If a single drop of true British blood flows in our British Colonists, if a single spark of that British fire which carried Wolfe to victory, and in later times, forced Napoleon to an ignoble grave, we call upon them to repel the indignity offered to our name. That policy, we can assure Lord Gosford, is a damnable one, which prompts him to conciliate a herd of turbulent demagogues by casting an indignity on his countrymen.

We view with indignant scorn his attempt to prefer, in a portion of the British Empire, an unprincipled faction which boasts of its origin from the natural enemies of England.

In every part of his speech, where the two races are mentioned, he is careful, in defiance of the customs followed even between foreign nations, to prefer the French to the British. We despise the motives which prompted it.

The Contingencies are granted. If by this is meant the 18,000 pounds, we say be it so; we mistake the character of the unprincipled majority of the Assembly, if they find not many pretexts for stealing the whole revenue.

To sanction the demand of the contingency required by the present Assembly, is to sanction downright robbery—such robbery can be perpetrated only by a direct violation of the Constitution. For that violation of the Constitution, for which Lord Gosford is, to a certain extent, responsible, we hope yet to see him impeached in the British Parliament. By that concession, he has rendered every Englishman virtually an outlaw.

The demands of Lord Aylmer are reiterated. Does not his Excellency in this, pass a decided opinion upon the moral conduct of the Assembly? Lord Aylmer was threatened with impeachment by that body of spouters, for putting his hands into the military chest; and now Lord Gosford in plain terms declares that the Assembly was in that point guilty of the grossest immorality, for Lord Aylmer did only his duty.

The Constitution has been prostrated; it is now under the hoofs of a pack of French charlatans; Englishmen must look to them-

selves for protection of their property and their lives.

His ridiculous diction of pompous nothings, it is humiliating to witness....But we are compelled to stop.

Our remarks on Registry Offices, must be unavoidably postponed.

Mr. Sinclair observed that as much was said about 'reform of the House of Lords,' he should like to know what was thereby meant?

Mr. Roebuck said that he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to take away the *velo* now enjoyed by the House of Lords; and to provide that, in the event of a Bill having passed this House and being rejected by the Lords, that if such Bill again pass the Commons, it should become law. He afterwards gave notice that next Session he should move for a Bill to carry this principle into effect.

Mr. Hume observed that he viewed the Lords as an irresponsible body, and therefore as being now in the way of good legislation; and that, therefore, next Session, he should move the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the number of the House of Lords—the qualifications and privileges of that House—the Constitution of the House, and how far it had fulfilled the duties of legislation; also in the mode of conducting the conferences, the present mode he considered as degrading to the Commons, for while they were obliged to stand with hats off, the Lords were seated, and with hats on.

The Court of Quarter Sessions was opened on Wednesday last, the Hon. D. B. VIGER presiding. On Thursday, came on the trial of Mr. FRECHETTE, Captain of the Watch, for a most brutal assault and battery on Mr. JAMES CARSUILL, one of our most respectable citizens, within his own house, and without provocation; but notwithstanding the strong evidence adduced, resulted in a verdict of acquittal. Two watchmen formed part of the petty jury, notwithstanding the objections made by the attorneys of Mr. CARSUILL. From this verdict, it would appear that the captain of the Watch and his legion of myrmidons, may enter any peaceable citizen's residence on any pretence, nearly murder the inmates, convey them to their filthy blackhole, without warrant, and be ultimately protected from the consequences by one of our *intelligent* petty juries! Is this a tyranny to which the British residents of *Lower Canada* are to submit, to please a Corporation who have granted to partisans, offices for which they are wholly incompetent.—*Montreal Gazette*.

An officer in battle happening to bow, a cannon ball passed over his head and took off the head of a soldier who stood behind him, 'you see,' said he, 'that a man never loses by politeness.'

A Jack-tar having hired a nag rather groggy in her forelegs, was much annoyed to find himself thrown over her head now and then. At last he resolved upon putting her into better sailing trim, and dismounting, filled his handkerchief with stones, which he tied to the mare's tail, observing to a farmer who stood by, wondering what he was about, 'She won't pitch ahead so much now, with all that *ere ballast astern*!'

MARRIED.
At West Alburg, by Wm. L. Sowles Esq., Mr. Oliver Wiley to Miss Elizabeth Ann Brownson.
At Do. Mr. Peter St. George to Mrs. Charlotte Metevier.
At Do. Mr. Palmer Wheeler to Miss Sally Chilton.
At Stanbridge, on 2d inst., by the Rev. James Reid, Captain John Chandler to Miss Susan Tree.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber having just returned from New York, has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened a New Store in HIGH GATE, (within ten miles of Mississkoui Bay) and offers for sale, at wholesale, a very choice and extensive assortment of the following goods, to wit:

TEAS of all descriptions.
COFFEES—MOLASSES.
Superior Cavendish, Twist and Plug TOBACCO.
SNUFF—Table COD FISH, of superior quality.
Brown COTTONS, a general assortment, SPICES, &c. &c.
Merchants, Traders, and others are most respectfully invited to call and examine the quality and prices.
W. W. SMITH.
Mississkoui Bay, Nov. 3, 1835. 30—tf.

TO PROPRIETORS OF GRIST-MILLS.

WANTS a situation as Master MILLER, to take charge of a Grist Mill, a middle aged man, who has been employed in the same capacity for many years, in several respectable mills in Canada, can give references for character and ability. He would be willing to take a mill on shares, and if a small farm attached to it the more agreeable; he has some knowledge of the Millwright business, and is perfectly acquainted with the art of dressing stones. Apply by letter, post paid, to X. Y., Post Office, Bedford. 29—4w.

CASH paid for FLAX SEED, by the subscriber, delivered at his Store.
W. W. SMITH.
Mississkoui Bay. 29—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers will pay cash and the highest price for GREEN HIDES.
L. & A. KEMP.
Frelighsburg, October 27, 1835.

MUNSON & CO. pay
Cash for BUTTER.
August 18, 1835. 19—tf.

BOOKS AND BOOK BINDING!

THE subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, a general assortment of SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., which he will sell cheaper for cash than can be bought at any other establishment in this vicinity. Ruling and Book-Binding in all its branches, executed with neatness and on reasonable terms.
JAMES RUSSELL.
St. Albans, Oct. 27, 1835. 13—1y.

STRAYED

OR stolen from the farm known by the name of the Simpson farm, east of Martin's swamp, four YEARLINGS, one BULL & three HEIFERS. The Bull is a pale red, with a line back and white face; one heifer is brown, with some white; one is red, with a little white; the third is also red with a considerable white; they are all marked with a slit in each ear. If any person will inform the owner where they are, he shall be rewarded for his trouble.
PETER SIXBY.
St. Armand, Oct. 20, 1835. 28—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber being about to leave the country, requests all persons, having left Clocks, Watches, Jewelry &c. with him to repair, to call and take the same away. Persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified that immediate payment must be made, and those to whom the subscriber is indebted are requested to present their demands without delay for payment.
C. H. HUNTINGTON.
Frelighsburg, Oct. 13th, 1835.

Successors of the late Edward Rafferty, deceased.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being duly appointed Curator to the said succession, requests all persons having claims against the same to present them duly attested, and all who are indebted thereto, to make immediate payment.
JAMES M'CANNA.
Frelighsburg, October 13, 1835. 27—12w.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late GEORGE COOK, Esquire, of St. Armand, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned Executors, and all to whom the said Estate may be indebted, to present their claims for liquidation.
JANE COOK, } Executors.
JACOB COOK, }
St. Armand, October 27, 1835.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The subscribers are now receiving from London, Liverpool, & Glasgow, an extensive assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter trade.
ROBERT ARMOUR & CO.
Montreal, October 6, 1835. 27—4w.

FOR SALE, PLOUGHS and Plough POINTS, "Stow's make." Also, Points to fit Stan bridge Ploughs. Inquire of
H. M. CHANDLER.
Frelighsburg, 27th April, 1835. 3

THE LARGEST

FAMILY NEWSPAPER

IN THE UNITED STATES.

THIS is not said in the spirit of vain boasting, but because it can, with strict justice be declared of the PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER, which contains each week upwards of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY distinct articles, in prose and poetry. Literature—science—the arts—the latest foreign and domestic news—police reports—sporting intelligence—notice of new works—besides an immense fund of miscellaneous intelligence—the drama—marriages—deaths—price of produce, merchandise, stocks, &c.—engravings—internal improvements, rail roads, canals—travelling—agriculture, &c. &c. embracing every variety of topics that can possibly be introduced into a public journal.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier now established for near five years, is, we believe, universally acknowledged to have the largest number of Subscribers,

20,000!!

The largest variety of literature, entertainment, and news, as well as being the largest and cheapest newspaper published in the United States. Notwithstanding its enormous dimensions, it is printed on a splendid Napier Steam Press, with unexampled rapidity; thus giving the account of sales markets and news to the latest dates. The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is published at the low price of 2 dollars. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week, enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to fifty volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read weekly, by 150,000 to 200,000 people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the seaboard to the Lakes.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS and upwards have already been expended by the publishers of the Saturday Courier in Literary prizes, and in payment to American writers.—FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will shortly be offered in prizes for enriching its columns, the promotion of Knowledge, and the encouragement of American literature, of liberality believed to be unprecedented as their success has already been unexampled.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is strictly neutral in party politics and religious controversies.

Orders, enclosing the address and amount of subscription and post paid, in all cases, will be carefully attended to, if addressed to

WOODWARD & CLARKE,
Franklin Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECOMMENDATORY NOTICE.

From the multitude of these, we refer the stranger to a brief extract, from one only for the sake of brevity, viz:

The Saturday Courier is the largest weekly journal published in Philadelphia, and certainly one of the very best in the United States.—[*Pennsylvania Daily Inquirer*, of May 18th 1835.]

The Saturday Courier is sent in exchange to editors who will do us the favour of inserting this advertisement.

PRIZE MEDALS.

IT is hereby announced that the NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of MONTREAL, has resolved to offer FOUR MEDALS for the best ESSAYS presented during this year:—

Medals offered accordingly,

1st. For the best Essay on the comparative numbers of the ancient and modern aborigines of America, and on the causes, whether moral or physical, of their gradual disappearance.

2d. For the best Essay on the *Cetacea* of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

3d. For the best Essay on any subject connected with Literature generally.

The conditions are:—

1st. The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1836.

2d. The Essay may be in French or English.

3d. The names and residences of the Authors must be concealed; to ensure, which each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the author. This note shall only be opened in case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize, otherwise it shall be destroyed.

4th. The successful Essays shall remain the property of the Society.

5th. The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays are to be addressed to A. F. HOLMES, M. D. Corresponding Secretary of the Society, ANDREW H. ARMOUR, Recording Secretary.

Oct. 13, 1835.

FARMS

FOR SALE, in the Township of Dunham, a farm, containing one hundred and forty acres, being part of lot No. 12, in the 2d range. About 100 acres are under a good state of cultivation. There are on this farm a frame-dwelling house, thirty feet by forty, one story and a half high, well finished; two large barns; sheds; and a good orchard: all in good condition.

ALSO, the west half of lot No. 4, in the 4th range, in the Township of Dunham, containing 100 acres; and about 12 acres of No. 4, in the 5th range: about 40 acres of said pieces being improved.

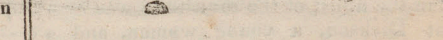
ALSO, forty-five acres of land, in the East parish of the Seigniorie of St. Armand, being part of lot No. 16, in the 14th range, with a small frame-house well finished, and a barn thereon; and having about twenty five acres of improved land, situated within one mile of the village of Frelighsburg.

All the above described lands are of an excellent quality, and will be sold at a cheap rate. One half of the purchase money will be required on signing the deed, the other half may remain in the purchasers hands for three or four years if desired. Indisputable titles will be given.

Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part of the above, can obtain further information, by applying to the subscriber, in the village of Frelighsburg.

OREN J. KEMP.

St. Armand, 27th April, 1835.



PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that a WHARF has been completed by the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, at Port St. Francis, seven miles above Three Rivers on the South shore of the St. Lawrence, and that Steamboats and other Vessels may land or embark Goods and Passengers at the same, with safety and despatch. The Agent of the COMPANY will for the present season allow free storage for such articles as may be landed at Port St. Francis for transport to the Eastern Townships—or brought to that place for Shipment outwards.

Office of the British American Land Company. } 19—t
Montreal, August 1, 1835.

BRIDGE

OVER THE ST. FRANCIS.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY

are now prepared to contract for building a BRIDGE over the River Saint Francis at Sherbrooke. Persons inclined to erect this bridge, will be required to furnish plans upon which they would recommend its construction, with specifications of the timber and materials required, and estimates of the sums for which they will complete the same, both with and without warranty for five years. It is desirable that plans, &c. should be furnished with as little delay as possible. Any information relating to the site of the Bridge, &c. may be obtained by application at this Office.

Office of the B. A. L. Co. } 16—tf
Sherbrooke, July 20, 1835.

GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF LOWER CANADA.

IN Press, and will be published in a few weeks, the Geography and History of Lower Canada, by Z. THOMSON, A. M. late Professor of Charleston Academy, designed for primary schools.

The above work will contain a Map of the Province, engraved expressly for this work on which the townships, counties, rivers, lakes, principal roads, &c. &c. are clearly delineated, embracing the territory from Hull to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Also a small Township map, illustrating the first principles of Geography;—a description of the counties, the boundary, extent, soil, population &c. of each—a description of the mountains, lakes, rivers, falls and rapids, islands and bays, climate, population, education, government, character and employment of the people; animals and vegetables; and a description of the cities of Quebec and Montreal; a table of roads, distances, &c. The historical part contains a succinct account of the original inhabitants, the first settlement by the French, and the subsequent history of the Province.

A work like the present has long been a desideratum with teachers. The works on Geography heretofore published, have been so deficient respecting Canada, that more is known, by the children in our common schools, about almost every other country on the globe, than of their own province. To supply this deficiency, and to afford an opportunity to the scholars in this Province to begin the study of Geography where it always should be begun with their own country, is the object of this work.

Price 4 dollars 50 cts. pr doz. 50 cts. single.
WALTON & GAYLORD.
Sherbrooke, Sept. 6, 1835.

Publishers of papers in English, in this Province, who insert the above three or four times shall receive six copies of the work.

MISCELLANY.

THE BROKEN HEART.

A TALE OF THE REBELLION.

Early in the November of 1745, the news reached Cambridge that Charles Stuart, at the head of his hardy and devoted Highlanders, had crossed the Borders and taken possession of Carlisle. The inhabitants gazed upon each other with terror, for the swords of the clansmen had triumphed over all opposition; they were regarded also by the multitude as savages, and by the more ignorant as cannibals. But there were others who rejoiced in the success of the young adventurer, and who, dangerous as it was to confess their joy, took but small pains to conceal it. Amongst these was James Dawson, the son of a gentleman in the north of Lancashire, and then a student at St. John's College. That night he invited a party of friends to sup with him, who entertained sentiments similar to his own. The cloth was withdrawn, and he rose and gave as the toast of the evening—"Prince Charles, and success to him!" His guests, fired with his own enthusiasm, rose and received the toast with cheers. The bottle went round—the young men drank deep, and other toasts of a similar nature followed the song succeeded the toast, and James Dawson sang the following, which seemed to be the composition of the day:

Free, o'er the Borders the tartan is streaming,
The dirk is unsheathed, and the claymore is gleaming,
The Prince and his clansmen in triumph advance,
Nor needs he the long promised succours of France.
From the Cumberland mountain and Westmoreland lake,
Each brave man shall snatch up a sword for his sake;
And the Lancashire witch on her bosom shall wear
The snow-white cockade, by her lover placed there.

But while he yet sang, and as he completed but the first verse, two constables and three or four soldiers burst into the room, and denounced them as traitors and as their prisoners.

"Down with them!" exclaimed James Dawson, springing forward and snatching down a sword which was suspended over the mantel-piece. The students vigorously resisted the attempt to make them prisoners, and several of them, with their entertainer, escaped.

He concealed himself for a short time, when his horse being brought he took the road towards Manchester, in order to join the ranks of the adventurer. It was about midday on the 29th when he reached the town which is now the emporium of the manufacturing world. On proceeding down Market-st. he perceived a confused crowd, some uttering threats, and others with consternation expressed on their countenance, and in the midst of the multitude was Serjeant Dickson, a young woman, and a drummer boy, beating up for recruits. The white cockade streamed from the hat of the serjeant; the populace vented their indignation against him, but no man dared to seize him, for he continued to turn round and round, with a blunderbuss in his hand, facing the crowd on all sides, and threatening to shoot the first man that approached, who was not ready to serve the Prince and to mount the white cockade. The young woman carried a supply of the ribbons in her hand, and ever and anon waved them in triumph, exclaiming "Charlie yet." Some dozen recruits already followed at the heels of the serjeant. James Dawson spurred his horse through the crowd.

"Give me one of your favors," said he, addressing the serjeant.

"Aye a dozen your honor," replied Dickson.

He received the ribbon and tied it to his breast, and placed another at his horse's head. His conduct had an effect upon the multitude; numbers flocked around the serjeant, his favors became exhausted, and when the Prince and the army entered the town in the evening, he brought before him an hundred and eighty men which he had that day enlisted.

The little band so raised were formed into what was called the Manchester regiment, of which the gallant Townly was made Colonel, and James Dawson one of the Captains.

Our business at present is not with the movements of Charles Edward, nor need we describe his daring march towards Derby, which struck terror throughout all England, and for a time seemed to shake the throne and its dynasty; nor dwell upon the particulars of his masterly retreat towards Scotland—suffice it to say, that on the 19th of December the Highland army again entered Carlisle.

On the following morning they evacuated it, but the Manchester regiment, which was now composed of about three hundred men, was left as a garrison to defend the town, against the army of proud Cumberland. They were devoted as a sacrifice, that the Prince and the main army might be saved. The dauntless Townly, and the young and gallant Dawson, were not ignorant of the desperation and the hopelessness of this situation, but they strove to impart their own heroism to the garrison, to defend the town to the last. On the morning of the 21st, the entire army of the Duke of Cumberland arrived before Carlisle, and took possession of the fortifications that commanded it. He demanded the garrison to surrender, and they answered him by a discharge of musketry. They had withstood a siege of ten days, during which time Cumberland had erected batteries and procured cannon from Whitehaven; before their fire the decaying and

neglected walls of the city gave way; to hold out another day was impossible, and there was no resource left for the devoted band but to surrender or perish. On the 30th, a white flag was hoisted on the ramparts—on its being perceived the cannon ceased to play upon the town, and a messenger was sent to the Duke of Cumberland, to inquire what terms he would grant to the garrison.

"Tell them," he replied haughtily, "I offer no terms but these,—that they shall not be put to the sword, but they shall be reserved for his Majesty to deal with them as he may think proper."

There was no alternative, and these doubtful and evasive terms were accepted. The garrison were disarmed and under a numerous guard placed in the cathedral.

James Dawson and seventeen others were conveyed to London, and cast into prison to wait the will of his Majesty. Till now his parents were ignorant of the fate of their son, though they had heard of his being compelled to flee from the university, and feared that he had joined the standard of the Prince. Too soon their worst fears were realized, and the truth revealed to them. But there was another who trembled for him, whose heart felt keenly as a parent's,—she who was to have been his wife, to whom his hand was pledged and his heart given. Fanny Lester was a young and gentle being, and she had known James Dawson from their childhood. Knowledge ripened to affection, and their hearts were twined together. On the day on which she was made acquainted with his imprisonment, she hastened to London to comfort him,—to cheer his gloomy solitude,—at the foot of the throne to sue for his pardon.

She arrived at the metropolis,—she was conducted to the prison-house, and admitted. On entering the gloomy apartment in which he was confined, she screamed aloud, she raised her hands, and springing forward, fell upon his neck and wept.

"My own Fanny!" he exclaimed, "you here! weep not my sweet one,—come, be comforted,—there is hope,—every hope—I shall not die,—my own Fanny be comforted."

"Yes!—there is hope!—the King will pardon you," she exclaimed, "he will spare my James—I will implore your life at his feet!"

"Nay, nay love—say not the King," interrupted the young enthusiast for the house of Stuart; "it will be but imprisonment till all is over—the *Elector* cannot seek my life."

He strove long and earnestly to persuade, to assure her, that his life was not in danger—that he would be saved,—and what she wished, she believed. The jailer entered, and informed them it was time that she should depart, and again sinking her head upon his breast, she wept—"good night."

But each day she revisited him, and they spoke of his deliverance together. At times, too, she told him with tears of the efforts she had made to obtain his pardon,—of her attempts to gain admission to the presence of the King,—of the repulses she met with,—of her application to the nobility connected with the court,—of the insult and inhumanity she met with from some—the compassion she experienced from others,—the interest that they took in his fate. Upon those hopes and those promises she fondly dwelt. She looked into his eyes to perceive the hope that they kindled there, and as joy beamed from them, she half forgot that his life hung upon the word of a man.

But his parents came to visit him; hers followed her, and they joined their efforts to hers, and anxiously, daily, and almost hourly, they exerted their energies to obtain his pardon. His father possessed an influence in electioneering matters in Lancashire, and hers could exercise the same in an adjoining county. That influence was now urged—the members they had supported were importuned. They promised to employ their best exertions. Whatever the feelings or principles of the elder Dawson might be, he had never avowed disaffection openly—he had never evinced a leaning to the family of Stuart,—he had supported the government of the day; and the father of Fanny Lester was an upholder of the house of Hanover. The influence of all their relatives, and of all their friends, was brought into action; peers and commoners were supplicated, and they pledged their intercession. Men high in office took an interest in James Dawson, or they professed to take it; promises, half official, were held out—and when his youth, the short time that he had been engaged in the rebellion, and the situation that he held in the army of the adventurer were considered, no one doubted but that his pardon was certain—that he would not be brought to trial. Even his parents felt assured,—but the word of the King was not passed.

They began to look forward to the day of his deliverance with impatience, but still with certainty. There was but one heart that feared, and it throbbed in the bosom of poor Fanny. She would start from her sleep, crying—"Save him!—save him!" as she fancied she beheld them dragging him to execution. In order to soothe her, her parents and his, in the confidence that pardon would be extended to him, agreed that the day of his liberation should be the day of their bridal. She knew their affection, and her heart struggled with her fears to believe the "flattering tale."

James tried also to cheer her,—he believed that his life would be spared,—he endeavored to smile and to be happy. "Fear not, my own Fanny," he would

say, "your apprehensions are idle. The *Elector*—"

And here his father would interfere. "Speak not so my son," said the old man earnestly, "speak not against princes in your bed-chamber, for a bird of the air can carry the tidings. Your life is in the hands of a King,—of a merciful one, and it is safe,—only speak not thus!—do not as you love me,—as you love our Fanny do not."

Then would they chase away her fears, and speak of the arrangements for the bridal; and Fanny would smile pensively while James held her hand in his, and as he gazed on her finger he raised it to his lips, as though he took the measure of the ring.

But, 'hope deferred maketh the heart sick,' and though they still retained their confidence that he would be pardoned, yet their anxiety increased, and Fanny's heart seemed unable longer to contain its agony and suspense. More than six months had passed away but no pardon came for James Dawson. The fury of the civil war was spent,—the royal adventurer had escaped,—the vengeance of the sword was satisfied, and the law of the conquerors, and the scaffolds of the law called for the blood of those whom the sword had saved. The soldier laid down his weapon, and the executioner took up his. On the leaders of the Manchester regiment the vengeance of the blood-thirsting law first fell. It was on the evening of the 14th of July, 1746, James Dawson sat in his prison, Fanny sat by his side with her hand in his, and his parents were present also, when the jailer entered, and ordered him to prepare to hold himself readiness for his trial in the court-house at St. Margaret's, Southwark, on the following day. His father groaned,—his mother exclaimed "my son!"—but Fanny sat motionless. No tear was in her eye,—no muscle in her countenance moved. Her fingers grasped his with a firmer pressure, but she evinced no other symptoms of having heard the mandate that was delivered. They rose to depart, and a low deep sigh issued from her bosom, but she shewed no sign of violent grief,—her feelings were already exhausted,—her heart could bear no more.

On the following day eighteen victims, with the gallant Townly at their head, were brought forth for trial before a grand jury. Amongst them and one of the chief, was James Dawson. Fanny had insisted on being present. She heard the word *guilty* pronounced with a yet deeper apathy than she had evinced at the announcement of his trial. She folded her hands upon her bosom, her lips moved as in prayer, but she shed not a single tear, she breathed not a single sigh. She arose, she beckoned to her attendants, and accompanied them from the court-house.

Still his friends entertained the hope that the Pardon Power might be moved,—they redoubled their exertions,—they increased their importunities,—they were willing to make any sacrifice so that his life might be but saved,—and even then, at the eleventh hour, they hoped against hope. But Fanny yielded not to the vain thought. Day after day she sat by her lover's side and she in her turn became his comforter. She no longer spoke of their bridal, but she spoke of eternity,—she spoke of their meeting where the ambition, the rivalry, and the power of princes should be able to cast no cloud over the happiness of the soul.

Fourteen days had passed, and during that he betrayed no sign of terror,—she evinced none of a woman's weakness. She seemed to have mastered her griefs, and her soul was prepared to meet them. Yet, save only when she spoke to him, her soul appeared entranced, and her body listless. On the 29th of July an order was brought for the execution of the victims on the following day. James Dawson bowed his head to the officer who delivered the warrant, and calmly answered—"I am prepared!"

The cries of his mother rang through the prison-house. She tore her hair,—she sank upon the floor,—she entreated Heaven to spare her child. His father groaned, he held the hand of his son in his, and the tears gushed down his furrowed cheeks. Fanny alone was silent,—she alone was tranquil. No throes of agony swelled her bosom, flushed in her countenance, or burned in her eye. He pressed her to his bosom as they took their last farewell.

"Adieu!—adieu!—my own!" he cried—"my Fanny,—farewell!—an eternal farewell!"

"Nay, nay," she replied, "say not eternal—we shall meet again. 'Tis a short farewell,—I feel it,—I feel it. Adieu love!—adieu! Die firmly. We shall meet soon."

Next morning the prisoners were to be dragged on sledges to Kennington Common, which was the place appointed for their execution. In the first sledge was the executioner, sitting over his pinioned victims with a drawn sword in his hand. No priest, no minister of religion attended, and around the sledges followed thousands, some few expressing sympathy, but the majority following from curiosity, and others venting their execrations against all traitors. In the midst of the multitude was a hackney-coach, following the sledges, and in it was the gentle Fanny Lester, accompanied by a relative and a female friend. They had endeavored to persuade her from the fearful trial; but she was calm, resolute, and not to be moved, and they yielded to her wish. The coach drew up within thirty yards of the scaffold; Fanny pulled down the window, and leaning over it she beheld

the piles of faggots lighted around the scaffold,—she saw the flames ascend, and the soldiers form a circle round them. She saw the victims leave the sledge, she looked upon him whom her heart loved as he mounted the place of death, and his step was firm, his countenance unmoved. She saw him join in prayer with his companions, and her eyes were fixed on him as he flung papers and his hat among the multitude. She saw the fatal signal given and the drop fall,—she heard the horrid shout, the yell that burst from the multitude, but not a muscle of her frame moved. She gazed calmly as though it had been on a bridal ceremony. She beheld the executioner begin the barbarities which the law awards to treason—the clothes were torn from the victims, one by one they were cut down, and the finisher of the law, with the horrid knife in his hand, proceeded to lay open their bosoms & taking out their hearts, flung them on the faggots that blazed around the scaffold. The last spectacle of barbarity was James Dawson, and when the executioner had plunged the knife in his breast, he raised his heart in his hand, and holding it a moment before the horror-stricken and disgusted multitude, he cast it into the flames, exclaiming as he flung it from him "God save King George!" Fanny beheld this, her eyes became blind, she heard not the shout of the multitude, she drew back her head into the coach,—it dropped upon the shoulder of her companion—"My dear! I follow thee!" she exclaimed, clasping her hands together—"sweet Jesus! receive both our souls together!" They attempted to raise her head, to support her in their arms, but she sank back lifeless, her spirit had accompanied him it loved; she died of stifled agony and a broken heart.

FACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now adding, in Machinery and repairs, to his present

WOOLLEN FACTORY, 1500

dollars. All the machinery of the Eastern improvement, made in a superior manner, and will be in readiness for business early in the season; tended by faithful help, and superintended by a first rate experienced workman. It is calculated to manufacture 30lbs. of raw wool every day, completing the same amount for the Tailor. He therefore requests those wishing to encourage such business in the County, to furnish him with

10,000

pounds to work on shares or by the yard, this year. If application is made soon, bargains can be made on as good terms for the customer as at any establishment of the kind in the County; perhaps better.

Grey Cloth will be made by the yard, for 30cts. Common colours, &c. for 35, for cash. Manufactured on shares, for 6 yards out of 18 yards. Flannels to be done in proportion to the other work.

Custom CARDING & CLOTH-DRESSING will be continued to any extent the public may require; all superintended by superior workmen, on fair terms.

Mr. H. M. Chandler of Frelighsburg, is authorized to give receipts for Wool and the return of cloth in October. JOS. G. PRENTISS. Sheldon, June 30, 1835. 12—tf.

NOTICE.

THE following are the prices for which Cloth will be dressed at the

FACTORY

of the Hon. ROBERT JONES, in the village of Bedford, viz:

FULLING & COLOURING,

(all colours except Indigo Blue.) Ten Pence per yard, if paid immediately, One Shilling per yard, payable in January next, One Shilling and 3 pence, if not paid till the end of the year.

FULLING, SHEARING

(once,) and PRESSING,

Five pence per yard, cash down; Six pence per yard, in January next; Seven pence half penny, at the end of the year

FLANNELS,

all colours, Six pence, cash down; Seven pence half penny, in January next; Nine pence, at the end of the year.

Cloth and most kinds of produce received in payment.

JOHN BROWN. BEDFORD, AUGUST 8, 1835. 19—tf.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND, in the village of Frelighsburg, situated in the corner, between Main and South streets. It is probably not saying too much to assert, that there is not a more substantial and well-built house in the county; nor one, the situation of which is more PLEASANT or CENTRAL for any public business.

A L S O,

the DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, ASHERY and other out-buildings in Brome, occupied by the subscriber as a House of Public Entertainment and Retail Store with several acres of valuable land attached—very pleasantly situated on the main road from Stanstead to Montreal, and a most desirable location for a country Merchant.

Either or both of these places will be sold at a great bargain to the purchaser.

Also for sale, a few lots of WILD LAND, and

PARTIALLY IMPROVED FARMS, in Brome and other Eastern Townships; VERY cheap for Cash.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above, may apply personally, or by letter, to the subscriber, as Post Master, at Brome.

JACOB COOK. Brome, May 1st, 1835. 4

TO THE AFFLICTED!

DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE PILL CATHOLICON

the only

SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY.

FOR THE

P I L L S

This medicine has stood the test of 20 years' experience in extensive private practice, and has stood without a rival since its introduction to the public for positively curing this troublesome complaint. Price, 5 shillings.

EWEN'S ANTIBILIOUS AND CATHARTIC

P I L L S:

an easy and safe family medicine for all bilious complaints; jaundice, flatulence, indigestion, fever and ague, costiveness, headache, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, or any disease arising from a deranged state of the stomach and bowels. Price, whole boxes 2s and 6d, half boxes 1s and 3d.

DR. ASA HOLDRIDGE'S

GREEN PLASTER:

for dressing and curing immediately all kinds of fresh cuts and wounds; which from its strong adhesive qualities supercedes all other kinds of dressings; and if the directions are strictly adhered to, will in no instance require a renewal. It is also advantageously used in cleansing and healing all old sores and foul ulcers. Price, 1s and 3d.

DR. WARNER'S

INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury or other deleterious drug; and if seasonably applied will require one application only!! Price, 1s and 3d.

All the above are supported by abundant and respectable testimony, as may be seen by applying to the following agents, where the medicines may be purchased—

Hapgood, Clarenceville; Beardsley & Goodnow, Henryville; W. W. Smith, Phillipsburg; Dr. Oliver Nevel, and Levi Stevens, Danbury; Cook & Foss, Brome; Hedge & Lyman, and George Bent, Montreal; Joseph B. Barrett, post-ride, Frelighsburg, and many other Druggists and Dealers throughout the Province. Also at the Druggist Store in Frelighsburg. 4 ly.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscribers having taken the Brick Shop in Stanbridge, East Village, formerly occupied by E. J. Briggs, intend manufacturing and keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of

CABINET-WARE,

such as Mahogany and common Bureaus, Breakfast, Dining and Tea Tables, Common French, and High post Bedsteads, Light Stands, Toilet and Work Tables, Dressing Bureaus, &c. &c.

A L S O

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CHAIRS,

such as Fancy, Dining, and Rocking Chairs—Small and High Chairs.

The above articles need no recommendation for fancy or durability. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as the subscribers intend selling as cheap for produce as can be bought in the country, and a little cheaper for cash.

N. B. A few thousand feet of dry, Cherry & Butternut Boards wanted in exchange for the above articles.

E. B. HUNGERFORD,

JAMES MURRAY.

Stanbridge, East Village, July 7th, 1835 13—tf

OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber gratefully acknowledges the liberal patronage he has already received, and begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the business of

CABINETWORK,

CHAIR-MAKING AND PAINTING, in all its various branches; being supplied with a full assortment of materials necessary for conducting the establishment, and having in all the above branches experienced workmen employed, who he unhesitatingly asserts, are equal if not superior to any in the Province.

The subscriber further intimates that he has on hand a general assortment of finished articles in his line of business, which he would exchange for

LUMBER

or any kind of Country Produce. He has considerably reduced his former prices and intends making a still greater reduction, and hopes by strict attention, neatness and durability of workmanship, to merit a continuance of the patronage and support of a discerning public.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed for Cash.

DAN B. GILBERT.

Phillipsburg, June 2, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he intends resuming the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

in all its various branches, at his old stand, in the village of Phillipsburg, where he hopes they are sufficiently acquainted with his superior abilities, as a mechanic, to need no further recommendation. Having just returned from visiting the principal cities of the two Provinces, where he has procured a variety of the latest fashions, he will be enabled to execute his work equal to any, and surpassed by none.

DANIEL FORD.

June 23 1835. 11—2

STRAYED,

ABOUT the 10th of August last, a Brown 2 year old STEER. Whoever will give information concerning him will be handsomely rewarded. SALVA STONE. St. Armand, September 29, 1835.

TO SELL

ONE TO LET, that large, elegant two story HOUSE, newly painted, with Stables and Sheds; lately occupied by C. C. P. Gould, as a

TAVERN STAND,

situated in the village of Henryville, and sixty acres of LAND. For further particulars enquire of Capt. HOGLE of Henryville, or JOSEPH A. GAGNON, Esq., of Montreal. Henryville, August 10th, 1835. 19—2m.